MEXICO.

Details of the Siege and Assault on Matamoros.

Conspiracy to Surrender the Defences to the Liberals Discovered and Frustrated.

Contemplated Assassination of the Imperial General Mejia.

Trial and Execution of the Chief Conspirator.

An Imperial Gunboat Fires on Our Soldiers for Cheering the Liberals.

Tents Furnished by General Weitzel to the Liberals for Their Wounded.

Bagdad Reported Besieged by the Republicans.

Our Brownsville Correspondence.

As stated in a previous and hurriedly written despatch

the liberal forces on this frontier having been concentrated at Camargo, under General Escobedo, took up the line of march on the 14th for Matamoros, intending to ch and attack that city on the 19th or 20th.

Information has been received here that a heavy rain had retarded the march for two days, and it is now expected that the attack will take place either to-day or

News of the advance seems to have reached General Mejia at an early hour. This officer is regarded among the Mexicans as one among the bravest and most vigilant and on the present occasion he seems to have displayed these qualities in a high degree.

The city was immediately scoured for laborers upon escape, and soon a large force was at work with picks and shovels upon the works, which had already reached

The ferry way has since been opened through under careful restrictions; the object being to prevent a stam-pode to this side of the river, usual in such cases, and which is calculated to have a most demoralizing tendency upon the troops defending the city.

have, however, come over in large numbers, and every room in town is filled to repletion. Many families intend proceeding to Galveston and to other places in the interior, or to New Orleans, until the troubles shall be finally

Meanwhile the authorities are manifesting the utme energy in their preparations for defence. The city is situated at the mouth of a promontory formed by a bend in the river, and is protected by a cordon of forts ex-tending from one side to the other. For two or three miles beyond the city the jacals—Mexican housesbeen burned, the chaparral and undergrowth cut down, and overy thing removed which can afford cover or conbeyond the city which is called the laguna, having once marsh at present, and the city is only ap-

proachable in the present state of the ground by a few narrow roads. These have been strongly fortified and artillery placed in position to cover them.

By order from General Mejia, dated on the 18th, the towns of Matamoros and Bagdad are declared in a state of siege. The streets of the former place are strongly barricaded, and the natives, together with a goodly number of the foreign cilizens have been oversized and ber of the foreign citizens, have been organized an armed for the protection of property and the preserva-tion of good order.

tion of good order.

STRAMER TAKEN.

A small British steamer, owned by Milmo & Co., has been taken, it is said, by consent of the owners and converted into a gunbaat, and will operate up the river.

Quiet efforts were being made yesterday to organize a force on this side to capture her.

CONSPIRACY DISCOVERED.

There is in Matamoros a recently organized body of troops, known as the contra-querilias, composed mostly of Texans and deserters from our white regiments on the border—wild, reckless adventurers, of the character ready at all times to adopt any mode of life which promises excitement or gain. They number from three to five hundred.

ready at all times to adopt any mode of life which promises excitement or gain. They number from three to five hundred.

This morning a plot was discovered among some of the officers to turn this command over to the liberals. Two of them—one named Burch and the other Ghoison—have been summarily tried, and will be shot this evening at seven o'clock. The former was an officer in the rebel service, and served for some time on the staff of John Morgan. The necessary steps have been taken to crush the conspiracy.

The affair has created the intensest excitement throughout the city, and the prophecies are not few that none of the troops will fight when the hour of hattle comes. It is well understood that one of the native regiments in the city cannot be trusted, and it has not up to this time been placed in any responsible position. As the garrison there is very small, not exceeding fifteen hundred fighting men, of course none of the troops can be spared, as the liberals have at least three thousand men, in addition to the volunteers which have joined them in considerable numbers.

marchee up to Matamoros, reaching that city during last night.

ANTICIPATED REINFORCHMENTS.

It has been confidently stated that reinforcements were rapidly approaching from Monterey, but I am well satisfied that this is incorrect. A gentleman reached here this morning from that city, berning a letter to General Steele. He states that he met "crowds of liberals" on his way, and that no imperialists were moving in this direction. Again, I was this evening permitted to read a despatch from Colonel Trevino, commanding the linest body of troops in the liberal army, and the bost fighters. At the time of writing he was on the read between Cerralvo and Monterey, and he assures Gen. Escobede that he can and will attend to any force which General Jeaunengros, in command at Monterey, can send towards Matamoros. The despatch was dated on the 16th. The Colonel had a

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Oct. 24-11 A. M.

I passed the day in Matamoros yesterday, and from the housetops saw the encampment of the liberal forces, some three miles from the city. The streets present the appearance of a besieged town where groups of men are collected discussing the condi-tion of affairs. There is no business done, although the ing the anticipated attack.

At about ten o'clock yesterday morning a flag of truce, in charge of Colonel Roche, an old and honored officer of the Mexican army, now serving under Escobedo, appeared before the city, and was conducted with the usual for-malities and precautions to the headquarters of General Mejia. Its object was to demand the surrender of the The liberal General, after the usual high flown compliments peculiar to his race, calls upon Mejia to surrender and thereby spare the effusion of the blood of

Mexicans by Mexicans. The tenor of Mejia's answer is not known, though he refused to surrender and is patient. officer of high rank to a restaurant, where an excellent

army is larger than was at first supposed, and that additions are constantly being made to it from among the adventurers so numerous in a border country, who are maxious to share in the rich prize before them. It is not

impossible that the liberal forces now number nearly four thousand men.

GENERAL GUADALUPE GARCIA AND GOVERNOR DE LEON left this city this morning to join Escobedo, with whom they will remain until after the attack.

PRESIDENT JUAREZ.

The latest advices received by his friends here state that President Juarez is at La Soledad, in the State of Chihuahua, and it is stoutly denied that he has any in-tention of abandoning the country or of giving up the

I send you herewith a translation of Escobedo's proclamations to the citizens of Tamaulipas and to his

Mariano Esceledo, General of the Mexican Republic, and Commanding the Division of the North, to the Inhabitants of the State of Tamaulipas:—

LITIZERS OF TAMAULIUAS—As a soldier of the republic and of the national independence I have had to traverse the territory of this ever-patriotic State, with the forces I have the honor to command, in order to combat our common enemy, intrenched in Matamoros. The line of conduct pursued by the braves who have accompanied me through all these populations is the best guarantee of that which they will pursue in the future.

I know your patriotism, generous Tamaulipans. I have not passed through a single city or rancho where I have not received signal proofs of adhesion to the national cause, and therefore doubt not that you will listen to the voice of your country, calling upon you through me in these supreme moments.

Sons of Tamaulipas! Grasp your ever feared and victorious rifles and join the hundreds of your fellow cittens who already form our ranks, thus showing to the world that you are worthy of the freedom which you have always enjoyed. A small effort and the heroic city will be free.

Sons of Matamoros! No one in the world will be lieve that there is among you a single one capable.

world that you are worthy of the freedom which you have always enjoyed. A small effort and the heroic city will be free.

Sons of Matamoros! No one in the world will be lieve that there is among you a single one capable of betraying the republic. You are oppressed—that is all. I come as a friend to help you shake off the yoke of the so-called empire, because we are all interested in the liberation of this port. I offer you all the guarantees which you can desire. The subordination and strict discipline of my command inspires me with the necessary confidence to assure you that all property and persons will be religiously respected.

Those only need fear who shall obstinately try to oppose the passage of my forces, for on them will fall the avenging sword of an indignant republic.

Mexicans, who are sacrlegiously armed against your country, open your eyes! What are you going to do? Against whom do you intend to fire off the guns you have shouldered? Against us? What do you defend against us? Reflect well. For nearly four years the sons of Mexico have fought against a foreign foe who desires to impose upon us the yoke of a foreign monarch—a foe which outrages, humitiates and despises us, and tramples under foot the sovereignty, dignity and the independence of our country. We are fighting and always will fight against this army of usurpators. Meditate well, you citizens who are arming against us. Think of our particular situation. You are Mexicans; we also are such. Why are we about to fight against each other? You have placed yourselves by some strange fatality by the side of these foreign enemies, and yet in your bosom beats a Mexican heart. Your conscience, then, must tell you, when firing your shots upon us, that you are firing upon your country, because we contend for its honor, its liberty and its independence. Unite with us, Mexicans, follow the natural impulses of your heart, and together we will sone the republic from the domination of foreigners, fighting without rest the forces of the French monarch.

Me

Headquarters, at Santa Rosalia, Oct. 19, 1865.

Mariano Eccobedo, General of the Mexican Republic, Commanding Division of the North, to his Subordinate:

Companies — In marching against the city of Matamoros I must tell you that I have faith in our triumple, because I reckon with your bravery and discipline.

Soldiers of the republic! You know that your mission is to fight for the independence of our country, to give its inhabitants all classes of guarantees, and such as are compatible with the circumstances of the war which we are obliged to sustain. A throne has been raised by foreign bayonets in our capital; and this throne, self degraded, weak and impotent, and a truly humiliating representation of sovereign nationality, must fall, to enable our country to recover its proper dignity and existence.

It appears incredible, but there exist Mexicans who have to encounter in Matamo.os. They are misled. But they cannot possibly feel the firm conviction of being in the right, because the country speaks to their heart as the sentiments of maternity speak to that of the child. Their cause is bad, while yours has the sympathy of the world; and the greater the privations, sufferings and difficulties you have to confront in its defence, so much more glorious is it to uphold it. Contanue as you have commenced. In this State, wherever you have passed, you have by your good conduct conquered friends, strong and brave on the field of hattle in defence of hierty, who have united, and continue to unite with you, and reflect splender on the arms of the republic. Fear sothing! Soon will the national fing wave majestically over this entire frontier, because you sustain it with an arm that knows not how to give way before foreign oppression; but knows how to fall terribly upon those who try to defie it, and also punish those who undertake to cover their transgressions under its folds, who outrage peaceful inhabitants, or deprive them of the free use of their property.

Forward, companions! There are yet thousands of Mexican hearts in heroic Matamoros whose wishes are propitious to you. It is there you will receive the congratulations of him who with critic calls himself

re propitious to you. It is there you will reserve to ongratulations of him who with pride calls hims our General and friend, MARIANO ESCOBEDO. HEADQUARTERS IN SANTA ROSALIA, Oct. 19, 1865.

RECONNOISSANCE OF THE POSITION.

The forces of Escobedo are now in front of Mate ees come up ere this. During last night there was ar this morning brisk firing of musketry was heard, inter-mingled with the roar of the artillery. Although it was people in an incredibly short time, and it was confidently anticipated that the attack had commenced. The firing tensity. Its desultory and uncertain character, however, rendered it evident to the practiced ears of the old oldiers of the West and of the Army of the Potomac the

rendered it evident to the practiced ears of the old soldiers of the West and of the Army of the Potomac that little more than a recomposeance was taking place. The only thing inconsistent with this idea was the prolonged and heavy firing at a point below the city, and not far from the river banks.

From the best authority I have received the following explanation of the affair:—General Escobedo had formed his command and issued the requisite orders preparatory to making a recompossance along the entire line surrounding the city. Feints were to be made at different points, but no attack, the only object being to feel the enemy and learn his strength and position.

CHARGE OF THE LIBERALS OF A FORT.
General Hinojosa, who was in command south of the city, misapprehended his instructions and charged upon the fort in his front. The charge was leed by a number of Americans, who went over the embankment in a twinkling, driving the imperialists from their guns and capturing them. The gunboat Paisano, mentioned in my last despatch, was stationed in the river within easy range, and immediately opened on the fort; and, as no arrangements had been made for his support, Hinojosa was compelled to fail back. He was wounded through the leg. Escobedo soon after drew in his lines, and the relative position of the contending forces is as before the affair commenced. The liberals are represented as in good spirits and confident.

THE IMPERIAL GUSHOATS FIRE ON OUR SOLDIERS.

During the progress of the affair a number of solid shot from the gunboat passed over the heads of our soldiers, who were standing in large numbers on the banks of the river watching the fight and at times cheering the liberals. These shots were supposed to fall upon the American side on account of a bend in the river near that point; but it is confidently stated by both officers and men that the gunboat deliberately fired several shots at them. General Weitzel has ordered a commission to examine into the affair, and should the statement prove true he will dema

I have just returned from a visit to Matamoros. Most of the streets are barricaded with cotton bales, presse hay and other materials, particular reference being had the holding of the Plaza, which, in the numerou ontests in Mexican cities, has always been the principal ody of citizens organized for the defence of the city. They number about seven hundred and fifty and are for the most part Frenchmen. No Americans have joined

them. The streets are almost entirely deserted, and though some few of the stores have their main door open no business is done. Not a soldier is seen save now and then a cavalryman. They are all within and outside of the forts. The peace and good order of the place are attended to by the cati-

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Oct. 27, 1865. General Escobedo called upon General Weitzel las evening to thank him for his kindness toward the wounded men of his command. The interview was mated that it was his intention to make a desperate effort for the possession of the city. Cortina is in command of his left wing, and is doing well. He positively stated that Espinosa, reported killed, was undurt. The only general officer wounded was Hinejoea, as hereinbefore stated.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Oct. 28, 1865 now within two hundred vards of the enemy's outer works, or rifle pits. They are intrenched, and this morn ing successfully resisted an effort of the imperialists to dislodge them. But little firing is heard.

I met Senor Simon de la Garza Melo, liberal Governo of Nuevo Leon, this morning. He came in from the liberal camp last evening. He informs me that the liber als are well supplied and in good spirits.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE. The following is a translation of the corresp which passed between Generals Escobedo and Mejia, MEXICAN REPUBLIC, DIVISION OF THE NORTH, GENERAL-IN

GENERAL-Nearly four years of a bloody contest to re el the form of government which the French invasion is trying to establish are sufficient to convince you that it is not possible to give our country peace under the imperial government which has been established in some of our principal cities. We Mexicans who are fighting it are using our rights, because we want for our country true independence and sovereignty, and not the simulated one represented by the Austrian Archduke Maximilian. Using this sacred right, I am about militarily to occupy this place (Matamoros). But, considering that those who form its garrison are also Mexicans, I think it my duty to invite you to listen to the voice of your country calling upon you to cease your co-operation in its abasement and prostration by the rule of a foreign monarch.

monarch.

I know that this proceeding is foreign to the usages established in this war, during which time no invitation of this nature has been extended on the part of the imperialists; but I fulfil my duty in order that the responsibility may fall upon others. God and history will judge the Mexicans who in this war have defended causes so opposite.

Jauses so opposite.

Do me the favor, General, to answer this communication within two hours, and accept the assurance of my ESCOBEDO.

Onsideration. ESCOBEDO.
INDEPENDINCE AND LIBERTY CAMP, IN SHORT |
TO General THOMAS MEJIA, commanding garrison

Maiamoros.

IMPERIAL MEXICAN ARMY,
DIVISION, MEJIA, GENERAL IN-CHIRE. J
GENERAL.—I have received by your two parlamentarios (bearers of a flag of truce) your letter dated to-day, which in summary contains an invitation for me to surrender this place to the forces under your command.

Although I could not reckon upon the elements which now are more than sufficient to defend it, yet as a soldier it would be my duty to die after having exhausted all my means of resistance, and my obligations as a Mexican to sacrifice myself and soldiers for a cause upon which depends, according to my sincere convictions, the salvation of my country. But I hold in my hands resources sufficient to defend it, and hope to defend myself with complete success. You can commence your operations as soon as you think convenient. The responsibility will fall upon him who shall have provoked the occurrences. Accept, General, the assurance of my consideration.

Commander-in-Chief of the line of the Rio Grande.
To General Marano Escouro, before Matantrors.
The following communication was addressed to General Steele by General Escobedo on the day of its data, and before the former had turned over his command to General Weitzel:—

Mexican Republic,

DIVESON OF THE NORTH, GENERAL-IN-CHIEF,

SANTA ROSAIIA, Oct. 20, 1865.

GENERAL—AS it is difficult for me to direct an official communication to the Consul of the United States accredited to my government in the port of Matamoros, I have the honor, General, to write to inform you that, within a few days, I shall commence military operations against that place, occupied to-day by forces hostile to the legitimate government of my country. All the pacific inhabitants, without distinction of nationality, will be protected in their persons and property as far as the exigencies of the war will permit; and I can assure you, General, that if, unfortunately, any disorders should be committed, they will be severely punished. I beg, General, that if, unfortunately, any disorders should be committed, they will be severely punished. I beg, General, that you will transmit a copy of this official note to the Consul of your nation, recommending to him (if I may so far tax your kindness) that he will give the createst publicity to its contents among strangers and natives. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, MARIANO ESCOBEDO.

To Major General F. Steres, commanding American MEXICAN REPUBLIC,

To Major General F. STERLE, commanding American forces on the Rio Grande.

IMPERIAL NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS

The Plot to Betray the City. [From the Matamores Ranchero, Oct. 28] On Sunday night, the 22d inst., the city was to have been surrendered to the outlaws and General Mejla assas-

covered.

Captain W. W. Gholson and Lieutenant Burch were to turn over Fort Matanzas at ten o'clock last Sunday night to a hundred of the outlaws, dressed in "contra guerilla" costume, which costume Gholson and Burch had purchased and smuggled out to them while perform-

imperial troops into disorder, by the loss of their distinguished head, the outlaws hoped to achieve an easy victory.

The sum of money stipulated to be paid for the sale of Port Matanas was thirty-five thousand dollars, and for the assassination of General Mejia twenty thousand more; a portion of solich nums had been paid over, and the residue was on deposit in Brownwille.

Several parties in Brownsville are implicated deeply in the conspiracy, including a federal officer, whose name we do not now mention.

On Sunday morning, twelve hours before Fort Matanas was to be surrendered, Gholson was arrested, and the same day was tried, found guilty and executed. His accomplice, Lietenant Burch (by which name he is known here), made his escape, and has not yet been arrested.

The evidence against the conspirators is conclusive; in fact, record testimony covers the whole case. But, aside from this, Gholson's answers to the interrogations propounded him on trial doubly convicted him of all that was charged.

None but Americans were implicated in the plot. None of the contra guerila force was party to the conspirincy,

The Attack on Matamoros.

[From the Matamoros Ranchero, Oct. 25.]

At five o clock this morning the outlaws made, as we expected, an assault on the fortifications surrounding the city. They appeared at different points in small force leaving it matter of doubt whether an attack or a few

leaving it matter of doubt whether an attack or a feint was intended.

At length a charging party was formed to attack in earnest the artillery picket at the southeast point of the city. The charging party made up in desperation what they lacked in numbers.

For a time the artillery picket was forced back, leaving their gun behind.

At this juncture the gunboat Paisano, commanded by Colonel Anselmo and G. Rubio, steamed down the river to the assaulted point, and by a well directed fire put the outlaws to flight, when the artillery picket retook their gun and opened on the fleeing outlaws.

At the same time the fort commanded by Senor Don Miguel Pena opened a galling fire upon the outlaws, and though at long range, aided the gunboat in clearing the chaparral of the last scamp.

While the charge was being made at the lower end of the line a furious artillery and musketry fire was being kept up on the upper forts, but without effecting anything. Fully one thousand men were led against these forts.

forts.

The forts maintained a heavy 'fire upon the outlaw.

The forts maintained a heavy 'fire upon the outlaw.

In the head of a small cavalry force, dashed in and puther rancals to flight, taking from them one gun.

The firing continued for a couple of hours, when it dies

considerable quantity of ammunition, abandoned by the fleeing outlaws, has been captured.

The captain of the gunboat Antonia, just arrived from below, reports the outlaws swimming the river in great numbers and the utmost consternation. General Espinosa, second in command in the outlaw army, was killed, and his body had fallen into imperial hands. General Mejia has just returned from the front, where he was from the beginning of the fight until the common enemy of mankind disappeared. The very latest from the front leaves the imperial troops in pursuit of the fleeing outlaws.

It is reported on very good authority that General Hinojosa was wounded and taken to Brownsville.

Reports from Brownsville justify us in saying that the outlaw loss exceeds five hundred men in killed and wounded.

MATAMOROS AGAIN UNDER FIRE.

MATAMOROS AGAIN ENDER FIRE.
[From the Matamoros Ranchero, Oct. 28.]
According to publication in Brownsville last evening,
many supposed the enemy would make as vigorous an
attack on this city this morning as his shattered forces

attack on this city this morning as his shattered forces would permit.

At six o'clock no enemy being in sight led to the general belief that the advertised attack was but a ruse to cover retreat. At half-past hine, however, the enemy advanced a rifle field battery in front of the upper forts and commenced shelling the city. The battery was covered by a skirt of chaparrai, completely hiding it from view at the fortifications.

The fire on the town was kept up with great vigor for some time, but doing no damage of consequence. One ball struck in Commercial street, another struck a house near the Main Plaza and scattered fragments of bricks among a party of house-top gazers, who vanished in something less than double quick time. A shell exploded in Plaza Capilla But the fire had not continued long before the enemy exposed one piece of his artillery, when a well directed fire from the forts put the battery and support to dight leaving behind the exposed gun.

At this juncture a detachment of imperial cavalry charged in and fired upon the fleeing outlaws for more than a mile.

The Firing on the United States Soldiers-Explanation of the Imperialist News-[From the Matamoros Ranchero, Oct. 28.] [From the Matamoros Ranchero, Oct. 20.]
An attempt is being made to make it appear to the federal commander at Fort Brown, Major General Weitzel, that the gunboat Paisano, in repelling the outlaw attack on the artillery picket below the city, shot a ross the river at a promiscuous assemblage on the other bank.

on the artillery picket below the city, shot across the river at a promiscuous assemblage on the other bank. Lieutenant Colonel Elmiro Mayers, still holding and disgracing a position in the federal army, a South American adventurer, did his best to get permission from General Weitzel to cross over with his regiment and vindicate the insulted flag of the United States. This is as it was communicat d to us.

Now for the facts. The gunboat in question did not and could not have fired in that direction; and if a shot was fired in that direction it came from the outlaw gun playing on the boat. Of Lieutenant Colonel Mayers we have only to say, that when Major General Weitzel wants to have the flag of the United States vindicated he will not be apt to employ so leprous a blot as this South American renegade, who has boasted in this city that during the great struggle between the North and South he refused to take prisoners, but, contrary to law and the plighted faith of the United States, he murdered all who fell into his hands.

The Press Despatch.

There is a doubtful rumor that Bagdad is besieged by

General Weitzel the surrender of the steamer captured

A rumor has reached here that the reason of the sud den disappearance of the liberals from before Metamoroi perialists were marching from Monterey to take them in the rear.

THE CHOLERA.

Statement from a Passenger on the Ata-TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

in your pa er :-- I was a passenger in the steamship Ata-lanta, from London to this port. Having followed the Pinkham, the commander of the Atalanta, for the sur geon and all the officers. A more competent, a more esptain who ever sailed a ship could have done bette captain who ever sailed a ship could have done better than did Captain Pinkham, and but few men have had their tempers tried more severely than was his during this passage. I have heard complaints made araimst the surgeon of the vessel. All I can say in this connection is that for many days and nights he scarcely closed his eyes, until compelled to from sheer exhaustion. There is not a passenger upon that vessel who could truly say that he had neglected them. Many others of the cabin passengers on that vessel can say the same.

J. HADFIELD, United States Navy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21, 1865.

The Sanitary Condition of Jersey City. At the meeting of the Common Council of Jersey City Dr. Walter J. Hadden in relation to the sanitary conditee of one member of the Board from each ward in connection with the Committee on Public Health. The fol

reside, are impurely ventilated, and very many of them are githly in the extreme; and stench arising, also, from the garbage used in filling in the shore front, is at times intoferable.

There is another great evil that is to be dreaded, other than viliated atmosphere, which not only exists in this city, but in every city—that of adulterated food, diseased meats, fish and stale vegotables; and the poor are more generally the purchasers. They are compelled, owing to the high prices of food at the present time, to live on the very chespeat, and consequently every artifice is resorted to to adulterate that food which God, in His goodness, intended should be pure, to sustain His.

Now this dreaded justilence of cholera hangs over us, and we know where it will strike first—first, among our poor, on account of the places, inwhich they reside, which organic accumulations, the air poisoned from the exhibitions of so many human beings herede together, whose systems are weakened by the inhalations of foul sir, eating of bad food, and the vices and discases they have engendered. It will carrie off the enfective the dissolute and miserable. Yet it will visit the houses of the rich as well. It will strike inscrutable blows among the healthy as well as the discased; and once established, will create sad havoc among all classes.

There is another class of citizens who are blessed with means to provide against contingencies that do arise, and who pay proper attention to the hygienic laws such as cleaniness, wenthation and food, and why should they be subjected to the obnexious influences of vitiated air, caused by those who neglect to pay proper attention to a few of the laws necessary for the protection of the human 'health' Therefore let there be measures taken at once to compelowners of tenement houses to insist upon cleanliness among their tenants, both in their houses and yards, and let the contractor who cleans our streets pay more attention to the bystreets where our poor reside, as well as the main theoreughfares; let WALTER J. HADDEN, M. D.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1865. The United States Consul at Barcelong informs the State Department that the cholera in that city has en-

Legal Decision. BALTIMORE, Nov. 22, 1868

morning, Chief Justice Chase presiding, an important decision was given, in the case of James Jackson, a subject of Great Britain, versus The Northern Central Rail road Company. The action was to recover the amount of \$2,650 on coupons held by him of the bonds of the com pany. The company claimed the right to retain five per cent of its interest coupons to pay the income tax with, and also three mills on every dollar of its bonds, under

The court decided that the company must pay the tax, and that the coupons must be paid without deducting

Closing of the State Canals

SYRACUSE, Nov. 22, 1865.

FLORIDA.

Last Days of Her Constitutional Convention.

What Was Done Towards Reconstruction.

Slavery Abolished, the Rebel Debt Repudiated, and Negroes Admitted to Testify in Courts.

The State Ready to Ask Readmission Into the Union. &c.

Our Tallahassee Correspondence.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 7, 1865.

After a session of twelve days the Convention ad-Journed at five o'clock this afternoon, to meet again at the call of the President of the Convention if deemed necessary within six months.

has been harmonious to an unusual extent, and has come up squarely to the demands of the administration, as expressed by President Johnson in his proclamations, and intimated in his telegrams to Governor Holden and others. The most important questions decided were left till the last, and no final action taken till yesterday and

The ordinances repudiating the liabilities of the State in aid of the rebellion and the admission of negro testi mony in courts of justice were fully discussed committee of the whole and in convention, and would not have prevailed at this time had it not been for its the restoration of civil law depended upon their adoption. In fact, the ordinance had already been passed submitting the question of repudiation to a vote of the people when the telegram sent by the President to Governor Holden was received and their action found to be unsatisfactory. Most of the leading members of the Convention had been in favor of the measure from the begin ning, but had been unable to convince their les enlightened brethren, who were looking forward to an election to the General Assembly this winter and feared a vote in its favor would not meet the approval of their constituents; but when it was found that their admission to all their rights and privileges under the constitution depended upon it they reconsidered their action in regard to submitting the question of repudia tion to the people, and passed the ordinances securing to the freedmen the right of person and property before

The following is the language of the ordinance, which passed by a vote of 29 to 9:-

pass d by a vote of 29 to 9:—

In all criminal proceedings founded upon injury to a colored person, and in cases affecting the rights or remedies of colored persons, no person shall be incompetent to testify as a witness on account of color. In all other cases the testimony of colored persons shall be excluded unless made competent by future legislation. The jury shall judge of the credibility of the testimony.

This secure to the calcade person shall be excluded.

This secures to the colored people the right to testify in all cases where the person or property of such is in volved, whether the action is between a white man and black man or between two blacks, but denies them the whites alone are involved. As simple justice to the blacks is all that is demanded, the action of the Convenestration and to the world at large. The granting of this privilege to the freedmen was not effected without a long struggle. It was first submitted to a regular committee, and afterwards a special committee of thirteen was added, composed of the best talent in the Convention, who should prepare and present to the Convention an ordinance which would give satisfaction to all withou

The following is the report of the Committee:-Whereas slavery has been d-stroyed in this State by the government of the United States, Therefore be it ordained, &c., that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall in future exist in this State,

except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been convicted by the courts of the State; and all the inhabitants of the State, without distinction of color, are free, and shall enjoy the rights of person and property, without distinction of color.

United States" were added to the report of the com mittee on motion of Mr. Long, who wished the world to know that the abolition of slavery by the people of Flori da was not a vointary act on their par, and analysis of the President after slavery had been destroyed by the military power of the government.

The vote on this amendment was years 20, nays 14.

ONDIVANCE OF REPUBLITION.

The vote on this amendment was yeas 20, nays 14.

ONDIVANCE OF REPUBLICAN.

The following is the ordinance of repudiation:—

Be it ordained, &c., that all State Treasury notes issued, and all other liabilities contracted by the State of Florida, on or after the 10th day of January, 1861, to the 25th day of October, 1865, except such liabilities as may be due to the seminary and school fund, and such other liabilities as are provided for by this constitution, be and are declared void; and the General Assembly shall have no power to provide for the payment of the same or any part thereof.

WHAT THE CONTRACTOR

be due to the seminary and school fund, and such other liabilities as are provided for the phayment of the same or any port thereof.

Everything bearing upon the question of the readmission of the state was now completed, and it only remained to adjourn. They had an unlied the ordinance of secession; abolished slavery and forever prohibited its restablishment; secured to the colored race the right of person and property, allowing them the right to testify in cases where their interests were involved; given them the right of trial by jury in cases involving life, and declared all liabilities of the State contracted in add of the war void, and by this act surrendering the long cherished principle of State rights and secession.

THE STATE OF PERLING.

As I have stated in some of my previous letters, the state of feeling in Florida is better than in any Southern State I have vieted. The people seem to evince more sincerity in their professions of loyality, and to entertain a deeper feeling of love for the old Union than elsewhere in the South. Those members of the Convention who have most strongly opposed some of the measures supposed to be necessary for admission to full communion in the sisterhood of States were evidently rolleved and glad that the ordunaces passed and that the Convention had done everything asked of it by the President.

Additionally asked of it by the President.

Additionally asked of it by the President.

Additionally asked of the was glad to hear their labors were ended, and was also happy to be able to say to the Convention had one notify the was glad to hear their labors were ended, and was also happy to be able to say to the Convention had one notify. He was glad to hear their labors were ended, and was also happy to be able to say to the constitution. He congrandulated the was flad to hear their labors were ended, and was also happy to be able to say to the Convention but as Provisional Governor and as a citizen of the State of Florida, He said there were some few things he would have per

thought they could do better elsewhere they were at liberty to go. He was getting up a circular on this subject, stating that he expected all of them to procure employment by the 15th of Janu ry, circulate it and have it generally understood. He is the negroes talked with and consulted him freely. I ey knew he was born at the North and was appointed by the President, and looked upon him as a Yankee governor. He had lived at the South many years, had always owned slaves, knew and understood their character and peculiarities thoroughly. They had an idea the white people did not care for or love them, now they were free, as well as they did before. He desired the members to talk with them and to teach them that the Southern people were their friends and would protect them in all their rights. They were here, and a part and portion of the community, and it was highly desirable that the best understanding and most amicable relations should exist between them. He said the colored troops were all to be withdrawn. There would be from seven hundred to one thousand white troops in the State, and he hoped and trusted they would get through without serious difficulty.

SPERCH OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONVENTION.

Mr. E. D. Tracy, President of the Convention, concluded the session with a few words of thanks. He said the honor of presiding over the deliberations of the Convention composed of so many men superior to him was the proudest event of his life. He congratulated the Convention on the harmony that had characterized all their proceedings, and the prospect of a speedy admission to the Union. After wishing them a long, happy and peaceful life the Convention adjourned.

THE STORM.

Its Effect Upon the Shipping-Probable Loss of Three Schooners and One Pilot Boat, &c.

but not much for the better, excepting as concerned the full in the wind and the consequent subsiding of the turbulent waters. At about one o'clock in the afternoon there was a brief storm of sleety, wettish snow. It water and slush upon the ground. We may expect snow in sober earnest at some not far distant day if

The storm which paid a flying visit on Tuesday mornine not only inflicted a vast amount of miscellane damage to property in the lower portion of the city and along the banks of the river, as well as in Jersey City, HERALD, but was also the cause of the loss of three small

Herald, but was also the cause of the loss of three small schooners, which were wrecked, one upon Hart's Island, reported to be a total loss; another in the Sound, found bottom upwards, and a third upon David's Island.

The small schooner wrecked upon Hart's Island was driven there by the force of the storm on Tuesday morning. The cargo consisted entirely of onions, which was a total loss. The captain and crew were saved by the steadt tag Joe Baker, which was sent to their assistance, and endeavored, but without success, to get the vessel off the beach. Her name is unknown.

The steamer W. C. Thomas, from Hart's Island yesternday morning, reported passing a schooner floating bottom upward in the sound. No name was visible.

One of the Hell Gate pilot boats, the Hornet, No. 2, went ashore on Tuesday morning on City Island and immediately filled. Her crew were saved.

Another schooner was reported by a pilot boat on yesterday morning as being wrecked upon David's Island. Her name was also unknown.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22, 1865.
The United States supply steamer Memphis arrived inst. She reports:—Experienced very heavy northeast gales and thick fogs; was obliged to remain hove to off Five-fathom Bank light-ship fourteen hours. hove to fell in with large quantities of drift matter, in-cluding several bales of cotten, supposed to be from ome vessels which had lost their deck loads. The sea

was running very high, and it was impossible to pick up

MORE MARINE DISASTERS.

Total Loss of the British Ship Marriannus—Safety of the Captain and Crew—
An English Bark Ashore, &c.

[From the Savannah Republican, Nov. 16.]

By the arrival of the steamship Nevada, Captain Carpenter, yesterday morning, we were informed that a
British ship had gone ashore off this coast on Thesday
last, during the severe gale which visited our coast the
past week. As a number of British vessels are now due
at this port considerable anxiety was felt as to the name
of the wrecked vessel. Yesterlay afternoon the brig
Rash, Captain W. N. Rayner, from New York, arrived at
this port, bringing the captain and crew of the wrecked
vessel, which proved to be the British ship Marriannus,
Captain Coombes, which sailed from Liverpool for this
port on the 27th of September last.

We have been enabled to gather the following particulars from the captain of the wrecked vessel.—The British chip Marriannus, Captain John J. Coombes, nine hundred and fourteen tens register, left Liverpool on the
27th of September last for savannah, in ballast. The
Marriannus has been forty-nine days out, and neared our
bar two or three days since, and in consequence of the
heavy weather was compelled to stand off. On Tuesday
last a severe gale sprung up, and the vessel in endeavoring to make the port, with a light sea running and the
weather very thick, ran ashore near the second buoy.
The ship at the time was in ballast, and was drawing fifteen feet four inches. She struck at nine o'clock in the The ship at the time was in ballast, and was drawing fit teen feet four inches. She struck at nine o'clock in the morning, and by three in the afternoon had broken in pieces.

Shortly after the ship struck, the brig Rush, Captain

Shortly after the ship strice, went to the relief of the Raynor, which was in sight, went to the relief of the unfortanate vessel, and succeeded in resouing the officers and crew, notwickstanding the high sea running at the time, and brought them to this city. The crew consisted of the captain, first and second mates and fourteen men, and by the kind and humane conduct of Captain Raynor they succeeded in saving their personal effects. Everything else on the Marriannus was lost.

The officers and crew of the unfortunate vessel tender their grateful thanks to Captain Raynor for the valuable services rendered them in the hour of their peril and distress.

Coal.

He also reports having seen a hermaphrodite brig at anchor about a quarter of a mile from the wreck with her colors set for a pilot.

There is little doubt but the bark reported above went ashore during the heavy gale which must have prevailed on our coast on Tuesday last.

Arrival of the Crew of the Ship Harry NEW OBLEANS, NOV. 22, 1868.

The steamship Mercedita arrived at Mobile yesterda and brought in Captain Hartwood and a part of the creof the ship Harry of the West, from New Orleans for Liverpool, which was burned one hundred miles from Southwest Pass, with 3,343 bales of cotton. The origin of the fire is unknown. The balance of the crew was taken by the ship Elia, bound to Liverpool.

This Convention met last evening at the Cooper Instimte and unanimously nominated John Hecker for Mayor and Richard O'Gorman for Corporation Counsel.

MOZART ALDERMANIC NOMINATIONS The following nominations were made by the Mozar party last night:—In the Fourth district, Charles McBrien; I. Ely; Twelfth district, Charles E. Lewis; Sixteenth distric,t Robert McGinnon. REPUBLICAN ALDERMANIC NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were made by the republi-cans last evening:—In the Eighth district, Thomas Brown; Tenth district, Henry S. Wallace; Sixteenth district

At a convention of the Army and Navy League held on Tuesday evening, at 126 Clinton street, Mr. An Miller was unanimously nominated for Alderman of the Eighth district.

SECOND COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT. The McKeon Councilmanic Convention of the Pifth Senatorial district met at the Tenth Ward Hotel, and nanimously nominated the following ticket:—Heary R.
Roome, Tenth ward; Hugh A. Riely, Thirteenth ward;
Laurence See, Eleventh ward; John McMahon, Eleventh
ward; Nicholas Seger, Seventeenth ward; Christopher
Nugent, Seventeenth ward.

The Tammany Hall Convention met last evening at No. 3 Irving place, and nominated for Councilmen George McGrath, James Murray and John Houghtalin. A committee was then appointed to confer with the Mozart Hall Convention regarding the other three nominees, and the Convention adjourned to meet again on Friday evening. SEVENTH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT.

Benjamin Moore, Patrick Russell, Francis F. Reynolds Hugh Riley, Henry Murray and John U. Ghent wert unanimously nominated for Councilmen in the district.

Mobile Cotton Market.

Monta, Nov. 20,
The sales of cotton to-day were 900 bales; middle of a 50c.; good demand and market firm.